

The Bethel Courier.

FRIDAY MORNING, Mar. 8, 1861.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Administrators, Executors, Guardians, and others having probate business, and desiring their advertisements to be inserted in the "Courier," should make a special request of the Court to that effect, otherwise they may be sent to another paper.

The U. S. Coast Survey.

We have received the report of this survey for the year 1859. Few persons are aware of the vast amount of labor necessary to complete a survey, even of the coast of Maine. Several important discoveries have been made on our own coast important to the mariner. The declination of the magnetic needle at Portland, in 1859, was 11° 8' north. In 1860, 12° 3' north. The first observation recorded 1763 in Portland was 8° 1' north. The variation for 1860 is three minutes.

A new form of sounding apparatus is mentioned, by which the line is coiled up in the instrument itself, and is uncoiled as it descends, thereby avoiding friction. The velocity of a 32 lb. shot, unattached to a line, in its descent through the water is found to be about 16 feet per second, and uniform after the first 25 feet.

The temperature of the water in the Gulf stream off the coast of Cuba is 24 degrees at the bottom, showing how remarkably distinct the polar current is from the upper warm current of the Gulf stream.

Bound up in the same volume are numerous charts, among which is Portland harbor. We do not know what authority they have for spelling Chebeague Island, *Jebeig*.

Children at School.

The State Superintendent of Common Schools calls the attention of parents to the custom of confining small children to the school-room six hours in a day. We are glad to see some attention paid to this point. Most parents suppose that children however young, should be kept busy at their lessons 6 hours a day by the law requires that number of hours for study; but every teacher of experience knows that it is impossible to keep children employed in study all that time, except in the case of some nervous-looking precocious genius, whose vital powers will all be burnt up in a few years. It is more than most teachers can secure from pupils to induce a child under 10 or 15 years of age to study hard 15 minutes in succession without their feeling the want of rest. Their restlessness is soon manifest and the teacher finds his very soul rasped out of him in endeavoring to keep them quiet when nature demands the exercise of the body rather than that of the intellect.

Our own practice when a teacher of the common school was to dismiss the small scholars at half past eleven, and half past three. The small scholars studied the harder for it and the teacher was left unmolested to attend to the remaining exercises of the larger ones.

Whenever we see a child compelled to sit three hours on a hard bench, contending all possible ways to divert himself, clanging his feet for exercise just as a cat shut up in a cage paces its narrow cell back and forth to satisfy its cravings of its physical nature, we feel as though we wanted the power to cut loose from all laws and give them the free liberty of a pure atmosphere. Those remarks apply with more force to schools in our large towns and villages, than in the more rural districts where they have but a few weeks of school in the year.

Every schoolhouse should have a dry playground, so that all the members of the school can play heartily at the proper hours.

We are glad to see more attention paid to ventilating our school-rooms, and to the comfort of both teacher and pupil.

The Oxford Democrat makes us say that severe spring freshets were occurring after heavy snow. We said "rarely ever occur," which we still hold to be true.

As a general rule, when we have heavy snows, they are slowly melted by the sun, till the atmosphere and snow is saturated with moisture when the wind sets in and blows the moisture off to sea and dries out the snow, leaving the air and snow in a condition to be saturated again. Much of the snow that falls never finds its way into our rivers. In the latter part of the spring after the cessation of the cold winds, we often have powerful rains and a fresher before the snow is entirely melted out of the mountain forests. Still, there are exceptions to all these rules pertaining to the meteorology of our latitude.

INAUGURATION OF LINCOLN & HAMLIN.

WASHINGTON, March 4th.

The day was ushered in by a most exciting session of the Senate, that body sitting for twelve hours—from 7 o'clock yesterday evening to 7 o'clock this morning. As the dial of the clock pointed to 12 last night, and the Sabbath gave way to Monday, the 4th of March, the Senate chamber presented a curious and animated appearance. The galleries were crowded to repletion. The ladies' galleries resembling, from the gay dresses of the fair ones there congregated, some gorgeous patterns of flowers, and the gentlemen's gallery resembled one of black mazes of curling, heavy, waving, masculine, pushing, struggling, and almost clambering over each other's backs in order to get a good look at the proceedings.

As the morning advanced, the galleries and floor became gradually cleared out, when, in the gray morning light the Senate took a recess till ten o'clock. The order of arrangements, as settled by the Committee of arrangements, was as follows: To the left of the Vice President were the Committee of arrangements; immediately behind them the heads of the various Departments; Senators, members of the House of Representatives; officers of the Army and Navy; Governors of States and Territories; Commissioners, Auditors and Registers and Solicits of Treasury; to the right of the Vice President and the Judges of the Supreme Court; Senators; Diplomatic corps; Ex-Governors of States; Assistants of Departments; Assistant Post Master General; Assistant Treasurer; Commissioners, Judges and Mayors of Georgetown and Washington.

Previous to the arrival of the procession the Senate Chamber did not present a very animated appearance. Many ladies, waiting to see the display, did not arrive until late, and the officers, whose gay uniforms and flashing epaulettes relieved so well the somberness of the national flag, were in the presidential carriage, during the passage of the procession to Willard's Hotel, and the march thence to the Capitol.

At five minutes to twelve, Vice President Breckinridge and Senator Foot, of the Committee of arrangements, entered the Senate Chamber, escorting the Vice President elect, whom they conducted to a seat immediately to the left of the chair of the President of the Senate.

As the hands of the clock pointed to the hour of 12 the hammer fell, and the second session of the 36th Congress came to an end.

Vice President Breckinridge had the Senate formally opened, and a proclamation for an extra session was read.

Mr. Hamlin made a short speech.

Mr. Breckinridge then administered the oath of office to Vice President Hamlin.

Mr. Breckinridge then announced the Senate adjourned without day, and left the chair, to which Vice President Hamlin was immediately conducted, and a proclamation for an extra session was read.

At this juncture the members and members elect of the House of Representatives entered the Senate Chamber, filling every available place to the left of the Vice President. The Foreign Diplomatic corps also entered the Chamber at the same moment, occupying seats to the right of the chair.

It was a subject of general remark that the foreign corps never were so fully represented as on this occasion—perhaps to be the last time ever assembled together. The ministers, attaches and others numbered in all some fifty and over, and their brilliant dresses—the number of their decorations, crapes, etc.—added much to the imposing scene. Some of the Court uniforms were particularly gorgeous and attracted much attention.

The scene in the Senate, while waiting the arrival of the Presidential party, seemed to realize the laying down of the law of the land, together, or the mingling of oil and water. Messrs. Chase, Wigfall, Crittenden, Wilson and others were opposite, hobnobbing with the utmost congeniality—Senator Breckinridge was conversing familiarly with the extreme men of the Republicans, while ladies of all political affinities—Mrs. Hamlin among them—looked smilingly down upon the animated scene.

Below, the attendance of Senators was unusually full, the only absence noted being those of Mason and Hunter of Va. At 10 minutes to 1 the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States of America were announced by the Door-keeper of the Senate. On their entrance all on the floor arose, and the venerable Judges, headed by Chief Justice Taney, moved slowly to the seats assigned them, immediately to the right of the Vice President, each exchanging salutes with that officer in passing the chair.

At 10 minutes after 1, an unusual stir occurred in the Chamber, and the rumor spread like wild-fire that the President elect was in the building. At 15 minutes past 1, the Marshall, Ex-Chief Mag. B. F. French entered the Chamber, ushering in the President and the President elect. They had entered together from the Street, through a private covered passage way, on the north side of the Capitol—Police officers being present to prevent outsiders from crowding after them.

During the delivery of the inaugural address, the President was escorted to the Senate Chamber, thence to his carriage—the military forming in procession as this morning, accompanied him, with the Committee of arrangements to the White House.

On reaching the Executive Mansion the troops formed in double line on Main Avenue, and the military band, containing the Presidential party passed through to the White House.

Mr. Buchanan accompanied Mr. Lincoln to the main Hall and there took a farewell, expressing a hope, in cordial terms, that his administration might prove a happy and prosperous one. The President then retired to the residence of District Attorney Ould.

On the arrival of the procession at the White House, the Marshalls were successively introduced to Mr. Lincoln, and then, the line being formed, the President rushed in to congratulate the new President. The rush was exceedingly great.

This ended, for the day time, the inauguration ceremonies. Though the enthusiasm did not equal that manifested at former times, everything passed off quietly.

Gen. Scott, it is said, was near the Capitol, with Capt. Barry's Company of Light Artillery, and Maj. Harkin's command, acting as Infantry. Officers reported contentedly, passing to and fro, and it is said that Gen. Scott was heard to exclaim, "Everything is going on peacefully—thank God Almighty for it."

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Fellow Citizens of the United States:

In compliance with a custom as old as the Republic itself, I appear before you to address you briefly, and to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States to be taken by the President before he enters on the execution of the duties of his office. I do not consider it necessary at present, for me to discuss those matters of administration about which there is no special anxiety or excitement.

Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States, that by the election of a Republican administration, their property and their permanent peace and security are to be endangered. There has never been any reasonable cause for such apprehension. Indeed, the most ample evidence to the contrary has all the while existed, and lies open to their inspection. It is found in nearly all the published speeches of him who now addresses you.

I but quote from one of those speeches when I declare that I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of Slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so. Those who nominated and elected me, did so with a full knowledge that I had made this and many similar declarations, and had never retracted them, and more than this, they placed in the platform for my acceptance, and as a law to myself and to the people, the clear and emphatic resolution which I now read:

Resolved, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions, is an indispensable condition, precedent to the maintenance of the harmonious and stable Union, and that any attempt on the part of Congress to exercise its authority in violation of this condition, is unauthorized, and will be resisted by the States.

I now reiterate these sentiments, and on doing so, I only press upon the public attention, the most conclusive evidence of which the case is susceptible, that the property, peace and security of no section are to be in anywise endangered by the incoming administration. I add that all the protection I can consistently give to the Constitution and the laws, will be given, will be cheerfully given to the States, when lawfully demanded, for whatever cause, as cheerfully to one section as to another.

There is much controversy about the deluging up of fugitives from service or labor. The clause in our new and as plainly written in the Constitution as any other of its provisions:

"No person held to service or labor in any State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged therefrom on any pretense, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor is due."

It is scarcely questioned that this provision was intended by those who made it, for the reclaiming of what we call fugitive slaves, and the intention of the law gives us the law. All members of Congress swear their support to the whole Constitution,—"This provision as to whole as to any other." To them, let it then, that slaves whose cases come within the terms of this clause, shall be delivered up, their oaths are unanimous.

Now if they would make the effort in good temper, could they not with nearly equal unanimity, frame and pass a law, by means of which to keep good that unanimous oath? There is some difference of opinion whether this clause should be enforced by national or state authority, but surely that difference is not a very material one. If the slave is to be surrendered, it can be of but little consequence to him or to others by which authority it is done, and should any one, I will

neither affirm or deny, but if there should be such, I need address no words to them.

The mail, unless repelled, will continue to be furnished in all parts of the Union so far as possible. The people everywhere shall have that sense of perfect security which is most favorable to calm thought and reflection.

To those, however, who really love the Union may I not speak, before entering on so grave a matter as the destruction of our national fabric with all its benefits, its memories and its hopes, would it not be well to ascertain what we do? will you hazard so desperate a step while there is any possibility that any portion of the ill you fly from have no real existence?

Will you, while the certain ill you fly from, are greater than all the ones you fly from—will you risk the commission of so fearful a mistake? All profess to be content in the Union, if all constitutional rights can be maintained. Is it true, then, that any right plainly written in the Constitution has been denied? I think not.

Happily the human mind is so constituted that no party can reach the audacity of doing this. Think, if you can, of a single instance in which a plainly written provision of the Constitution has ever been denied. If by the mere force of numbers a majority should deprive a minority of any clearly written constitutional right, might it not be a mortal point of view justly revolutionized by the act? It certainly would if such right were a vital one, but such is not our case. All the vital rights of minorities and of individuals are so plainly secured to them by affirmations and negatives, guarantees and prohibitions in the Constitution, that controversies never arise concerning them, but no organic law can ever be framed with a provision specifically applicable to every question which may occur in practical administration.

No foresight can anticipate, nor any document of reasonable length contain express provisions for all possible questions. Shall fugitives from labor be surrendered by National or by State authority? The Constitution does not expressly say. Must Congress protect slavery in the territories? The Constitution does not expressly say.

From questions of this class spring all our constitutional controversies, and I divide upon them into majorities and minorities; if the minority will not acquiesce the majority must, or the Government must cease. There is no other alternative for continuing the Government. Acquiescence on one side or the other. If a minority in such a case will secede rather than acquiesce they make a precedent which in turn will divide and ruin them, for a minority of their own will secede from them whenever a majority refuses to be controlled by such minority.

For instance, why may not any portion of a new confederacy, a year or two hence, arbitrarily secede again, precisely as a portion of the present Union now claim to secede from it? All who cherish disunion sentiments are now being educated to the exact temper for doing it.

Is there such perfect identity of interest among the States as to compose a new Union as to produce harmony as to prevent secession? Plainly, the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy.

A majority held in restraint by Constitutional checks and limitations, and always changing easily with the delirious changes of popular opinion and the sentiment is the only true sovereignty of a free people. Whoever rejects it, does, of necessity, fly to anarchy, or to despotism. Unanimity is impossible. The will of a minority as a permanent arrangement is wholly inadmissible, so that respecting the majority principle, anarchy or despotism in some form is all that is left.

I do not forget the position assumed by some, that Constitutional questions are to be decided by the Supreme Court; nor do I deny that such decision must be binding in any case upon the parties to a suit as to the object of that suit. While they are also entitled to very high respect and consideration in all parallel cases, by all other departments of the government, and while it is obviously possible that such decision may be erroneous in any given case, still the evil effect following it being limited to that particular case, with the chance that it may become a precedent for other cases, can it be better to burn than to could the evil of a different practice?

At the same time, the candid citizen must confess that if questions affecting the whole people are to be irrevocably fixed by decisions of the Supreme Court, the instant they are made, in ordinary litigation between parties in personal actions, the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their government into the hands of that eminent tribunal.

Nor is there in this view any assault upon the Court or the judges? It is a duty from which they may not shrink to decide, cases properly brought before them, and it is no fault of theirs if others seek to turn their decisions to political purposes.

One section of our country believes Slavery is right and ought to be extended, while the other believes it is wrong and ought not to be extended. This is the only substantial dispute. The fugitive slave clause of the Constitution, and the law for the suppression of the foreign slave trade, are each as well enforced perhaps any law can ever be in a community where the moral sense of the people is imperfectly supported by the law itself. The great body of the people abide by the dry legal obligation in both cases, and a few breakers in each.

This I think cannot be perfectly cured, and it would be worse in both cases after the separation of the States than before. The Foreign Slave Trade now imperiously suppressed, would be ultimately revived without restriction in one section, while the other only partially surrendered, would not be surrendered at all by the other. Physically speaking we cannot separate. We cannot remove our respective

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sections from each other nor build an impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other, but the different parts of our country cannot do this.

They cannot but remain face to face, and intercourse either amicably, or hostile relations must continue between them. It is possible then to make that intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separation than before? Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws can among friends? Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always, and when you much less on both sides, and no gain on either, you cease fighting. The identical questions as to the terms of intercourse are again upon you.

This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their Constitutional right of amending, or their revolutionary right to dismember, or overthrow it. I cannot be ignorant of the fact that many worthy and patriotic citizens are desirous of having the National Constitution amended.

While I make no recommendation of amendment, I fully recognize the authority of the people over the whole subject to be exercised in either of the modes prescribed in the instrument itself, and I should, under existing circumstances, favor rather than oppose a fair opportunity being afforded to the people to act upon it. I will venture to add, that to me, the Convention mode seems preferable in that it allows amendments to originate with the people themselves, instead of only permitting them to take a proposition originated by others, not especially chosen for the purpose, and which might not be precisely such as they would wish to accept or reject.

I understand a proposed amendment to the Constitution, which amendment I have not seen, has passed Congress, to the effect that the Federal Government shall not interfere with the domestic institutions of the States, including that of persons held to service. To avoid misconception of what I have said I depart from my purpose not to speak of particular amendments so far as to say that, holding such a provision to be implied Constitutional law, I have no objection to its being made express and irrevocable.

The Chief Magistrate derives all his authority from the people, and he is authorized upon him to take for the separation of the States. The people do not owe him anything if he chooses, but the Executive as such has nothing to do with it. His duty is to administer the present Government as he best sees fit, and to transmit it to his successor. Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or equal hope in the world? Is there any difference, is either party without faith in being in the right? If the Almighty Ruler of nations will, with His eternal truth and justice, be on your side of the North, or on yours of the South, that truth and justice will surely prevail, by the judgment of this great tribunal.

By the frame of the Government under which we live, the same people have wisely given their public servants but little power of mischief, and have with equal wisdom provided for the return of that little to their own hands at very short intervals.

While the people retain virtue and vigilance no administration of any extreme of wickedness or folly can very seriously injure the Government in the short space of four years.

My countrymen, one and all, think calmly and well upon this whole subject. Nothing valuable can be lost by taking time, if there be an object to hurry any of you in hot haste to a step which you would never take deliberately.

In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow countrymen, is not mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourself the aggressors. You have no rail registered in Heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn duty to preserve, protect and defend it.

That object will be frustrated by taking time, but no good object can be frustrated by it. Such of you as are now dissatisfied, still have the old Constitution unimpaired and on the sensitive point. The laws of your own country under it. The laws of your own country under it.

While the new Administration have no hostile power if it would, to change either. If it were admitted that you who are dissatisfied hold the right side in this dispute, there still is no single good reason for precipitate action. Allegiance to the Constitution, to the Union, and a firm reliance on Him who has not yet forsaken this favored land, are still competent to adjust in the best way all our present difficulties.

I am loath to close. We are not enemies but friends. We must not be enemies. Although passion may have strained it, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic cell of memory stretching from every battle field and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union when again touched, as surely they will be by the better angels of our nature.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

President's Cabinet.
The following confirmations have been made by the Senate for President Lincoln's Cabinet:

For Secretary of State—WILLIAM H. SEWARD, of New York.
For Secretary of the Treasury—SAMUEL P. CHASE, of Ohio.
For Secretary of War—SIMON CAMERON, of Pennsylvania.
For Secretary of the Navy—GIDEON WELLES, of Connecticut.
For Post Master General—MONTGOMERY BLAIR, of Maryland.
For Secretary of the Interior—CALEB B. SMITH, of Indiana.
For Attorney General—EDWARD BATES, of Missouri.

Sau.—This community was startled one Sabbath morning in February by a telegraphic despatch from Boston that Miss Melville D. Grover, an accomplished Soprano singer of this place died the 10th inst., of diphtheria. The next day her remains were brought home accompanied by her sister Thirza M. Grover who was suffering with the same disease, and who died on the following Thursday. Their father's family were at the time all sick with the measles. Some, claimed 1, the brother and son, who had the care of his parents, was taken down and died the first morning of Spring. The mother was taken sick of the same disease, but is now considered out of danger. The two oldest sisters are now suffering from it, but prompt medical treatment, it is thought, will control the disease.—The father, Mr. Peter Grover, had raised to their majority eight children without the loss of one, and this blow falls heavily upon him in his declining years.—The deceased sisters were members of the Bowdoin street Church Choir in Boston. Orland was a music teacher, and the three formed a trio of singers of much more than ordinary ability. The music selected by Orland to be sung at Melville's funeral, and which were her favorite pieces, composed by her music teacher in Boston, remains still to be sung at the funeral services yet to be held for them all.

Methel Tann Officers.
At the annual town meeting on Monday last, the following list of officers were elected:

D. F. Brown, — Moderator.
A. L. Burdick, — Clerk.
John Barker, — Select Men and Assessors.
O. H. Mason, —
Alonso Howe, —
Chas. Mason, — Treasurer.
S. F. Gibson, — Town Agent.
Rev. H. Garland, — School Committee.
Chas. R. Locke, —
A. P. Knight, — Auditing Committee.
Jonathan Cross, —

Voted to raise two thousand dollars to defray town charges, and three thousand dollars to repair Highway.

MAJOR TOWN OFFICERS.

Elisha Mitchell, — Moderator.
Geo. H. Brown, — Select Men and Assessors.
H. G. Mason, —
Jos. Wheeler, Jr., —
Jos. H. Brown, — Treasurer.
John P. Lowell, — Town Agent.
Amos A. Grover, —
Geo. H. Brown, — Supt. School Com.
Artemas Mason, — School Agent.

Bro. Gilman, of the Bath Times, calls us a praising Physician. We are about as much of a Doctor as he is Clergyman, having left the profession some thirteen years since. By the way what about that *wonder worker* woman you are rejoicing over? Will it go without your better-half being compelled to invite you to turn the crank, on Monday mornings? We have seen many such, and don't like them.

We received, last week, a large and splendid Photograph from our former townsman, Mr. John E. Small, but now a resident of Portsmouth, N. H. We are glad to learn that he is appreciated by the people of old Piscataquis. He deserves a good patronage. Nahon can do justice to the Piscataquians K. Small.

Bro. Rowell is jubilant over a mess of pickled. We don't think of mentioning these so common articles of diet. We prefer trout.

We were about week before last and Bro. Ellwell found a typographical error in the *Courier*. We are sorry!

We shall decline an invitation to place in Pres. Lincoln's Cabinet, because we prefer to go to Europe.

The ice went out of the St. Croix river on Saturday last.

The line of members between Boston and Charleston, S. C., have resumed their trips.

The ice has left the Madras river, and vessels are arriving and departing as freely as in summer.

The bill before our Legislature to put a force of 1500 men upon a war footing, has been defeated—22 to 45.

The bill for the removal of the seat of Government to Portland has been laid on the table and ordered printed.

See advertisement of Prof. L. Miller's Hair Invigorator in another column.

To Correspondents.

Edwin.—"To Helen Wild" on file for insertion, "Winter Winds" and "Old Clock in the Corner," subject your order. Either of them with a little more care would make good prose articles, but they are execrable poetry. You write too much. Do less, and be a little more careful and thoughtful on what you do, and you will really accomplish more than now.

